

Missouri mining in 2002. The 23 occupational injuries and illnesses due to sprains, strains accounted for 29.5 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2002. All other was the nature of injury, illness with the second highest incidence rate in 2002.

- Trunk was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in mining in 2002. Trunk accounted for 38.5 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2002 with 30 cases. Upper extremities had the second highest incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses in the mining industry in 2002.
- All other was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in mining in 2002. All other accounted for 39.7 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2002 with 31 cases of occupational injuries and illnesses. Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness with the second highest incidence rate in mining in 2002.
- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in mining in Missouri in 2002. Contact with object, equipment accounted for 34.6 percent of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri mining in 2002 with 27 cases. Overexertion was the event or exposure with the second highest incidence rate in mining in 2002.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics in the mining industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private Industry ^{3,4,5}	Mining
Total:	142.8	178.8
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	67.2	52.7
All other	17.4	45.8
Part of body affected:		
Trunk	47.8	68.8
Upper extremities	36.1	59.6
Source of injury, illness:		
All other	18.1	71.1
Floor, ground surfaces	27.4	27.5
Event or exposure:		
Contact with object, equipment	33.3	61.9
Overexertion	37.2	55.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² See Table 2, footnote 1.

³ See Table 2, footnote 2.

⁴ See Table 2, footnote 3.

⁵ See Table 2, footnote 4.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2002

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Table 1 shows the incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the mining industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002.

- The incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the mining industry division in Missouri in 2002 was decreased to 4.1 from 5.3 in 2001. This rate is less than the private industry incidence rate of 6.0 for 2002.
- The incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in metal mining (SIC 10) was decreased from 6.5 in 2001 down to 4.0 in 2002.
- The incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in coal mining (SIC 12) was less than 0.05. This was a reduction from an incidence rate of 12.2 in 2001.
- The incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in nonmetallic minerals mining (SIC 14) was 4.2, reduced from 5.2 in 2001.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case types in the mining industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry ⁵		6.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.0
Mining ⁶		4.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.6
Metal mining ⁷	10	4.0	1.7	1.7	(⁸)	2.2
Coal mining ⁷	12	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	4.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. - Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Table 2 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the mining industry division in Missouri in 2002.

- In 2002, there were 78 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the mining industry division.
- Most of the occupational injuries and illnesses in the mining industry involved men workers; 75 of the 78 cases (96.2 percent) involved men as the injured or ill worker.
- Workers aged 35 to 44 was the age category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 in the mining industry

division with 26 injury or illness cases. The age group 45 to 54 had the second highest number of injuries and illnesses in 2002 with 22 cases.

- Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 in the mining industry division in Missouri with 38 injury or illness cases. The precision production, craft, and repair occupation had the second most occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 with 36 cases.
- The length of service with employer category with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 in the mining industry division was more than 5 years with 30 injury or illness cases. The length of service with the second highest number of occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002 was 1 year to 5 years with 25 cases.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics in the mining industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	Mining
Total:	26,802	78
Sex:		
Men	17,192	75
Age:		
35 to 44	8,317	26
45 to 54	5,891	22
Occupation:		
Operators, fabricators and laborers	10,801	38
Precision production, craft, and repair	4,938	36
Length of service with employer:		
More than 5 years	7,566	30
1 year to 5 years	9,937	25

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the mining industry division in Missouri private industry in 2002 are shown in Table 3.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the mining industry division in Missouri in 2002 was 178.8.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in